

# Hawaiian Gazette.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 50

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2397.

## WARD ENTERS HIS CAPITAL

### King and Queen Safely Reach London.

#### Recovery of the Monarch From His Illness—Whitelaw Reid's Great Honor.

LONDON, June 23.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived from Windsor at 12:30 p. m. today. His Majesty appeared to be in his usual health.

With the return of the court to London from Windsor today the festivities of the coronation may be said to have commenced, and each day until midnight Saturday, when the last gun of the royal salute will be fired by the fleet at Spithead, will furnish its quota of the attractions which promise to make the week memorable. From today the special Embassadors, envoys and princes invited to join in the festivities become the guests of the King. Throughout the day numbers of royal personages have been arriving from the continent.

A big throng took the opportunity of greeting the King and Queen on their entry into the capital and semi-state progress to Buckingham Palace. Accompanied by Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, their Majesties reached Paddington at 12:30 p. m., and proceeded in semi-state landaus, drawn by four horses with postillions, preceded by outriders and attended by an escort of the Royal Dragoon Guards, along the route usually followed by the late Queen Victoria. The thoroughfares were thickly lined with people and the enthusiasm of the spectators evinced their delight at the ocular proof of the recovery of the King from his recent indisposition. The King lost no time in alighting. He appeared to be in his usual health. He walked perhaps somewhat heavily, but showed few symptoms of his recent illness. Their Majesties reached Buckingham Palace shortly before 1 o'clock. They received the same hearty welcome from the thousands of people who congregated in the avenues leading to the royal residence as greeted them throughout the entire route from the station.

LONDON, June 23.—Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy of the United States to the coronation, began a busy week today. During the afternoon he made a round of visits at the embassies in a royal carriage, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Fleetwood Edwards, the extra equerry of His Majesty, who is in special attendance on Mr. Reid. Tomorrow all the members of the American special embassy will probably be present at a big reception of the special embassadors at Buckingham Palace. Tomorrow night will occur the state dinner in the ball room of Buckingham Palace, to which all the coronation guests have been invited. The ball room has been elaborately decorated. There will be a large table for the King and chief envoys at the end of the hall, and fifteen smaller tables for the other guests. Mr. Reid will be seated at the King's table, where the Princess of the Asturias (eldest sister of the King of Spain) will have the place of honor on the sovereign's right. Princess Henry of Prussia will be seated on His Majesty's left. Mr. Reid will be placed between the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Stewart of His Majesty's household, and the Maharajah of Gwalior, the most prominent of the visiting Indian Princes; Mrs. Reid will be seated at one of the smaller tables, between Prince George of Greece, who is an old friend, and Admiral Gervais, head of the French special embassy.

On Wednesday Mr. Reid alone of the members of the American embassy and Mrs. Reid will dine with the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. James Palace. On procession day, Friday, Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid will be the guests of the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Mistress of the Robes. Mr. Reid will drive in the procession with Admiral Gervais. Thus the representatives of the two great republics will be given equal prominence in the procession. After the procession Mr. Reid will lunch at Buckingham Palace. That night the members of the American Embassy will attend a dinner to be given by Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Reid will witness the naval review of Spithead, Saturday, from the royal yacht. On Monday, June 30th, Mr. and Mrs. Reid will be present at the gala opera performance and Tuesday, July 1st, they will attend the party at Windsor and afterward the reception of Lady Lansdowne, which will close the strictly official entertainments.

CAPE TOWN, June 23.—Lord Kitchener received a great public ovation on

## PICTORIAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK



• J. EMMELUTH •  
• GETS THE •  
• CRAWL FEVER •



OUR ENGLISH RESIDENTS CELEBRATED A BIT DONTCHER KNOW



THE BIT CO DID A LITTLE RIGHT WORK.



• THERE WAS •  
• QUITE AN •  
• ERUPTION OF •  
• HOT AIR •



SPORTS LEAVING FOR HILLO

## HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

### Nothing Sure About a Commission Yet.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico convened this morning, but most of the session was devoted to discussion of Porto Rican matters and only a few minutes were occupied with the Hawaiian bill. No progress was made. It seems impossible to give any intelligent forecast as to whether anything will be done by the committee at this session. The whole matter may go over till next December. It would not be surprising, however, if at the last moment, just as the session is closing, something should be done. I have intimated that in previous letters.

The opinion seems to prevail in the committee that Senator Mitchell's resolution for a commission to visit the Islands would be authorized, although nothing was done about it at the committee meeting this morning. Senator Foraker, the chairman, is said to be too busy to take the time this summer for a trip to Porto Rico, but it is said that Senator Burton of Kansas would like to go out to the Islands at Government expense. It is regarded as quite certain that the committee will authorize a commission to inquire into the validity of the ex-Queen's title or claims, provided sufficient Senators of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico can be induced to make the trip.

Delegate Wilcox has not yet procured the petition of Honolulu people for the

installation of electric power on the Tramways line. He has been urged to present it by the committee but for some strange reason it has not yet appeared. The report of the subcommittee that considered the Tramways bill for the House Committee on Territories is as follows:

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, RE HOUSE BILL 13000.

"This bill proposes granting to the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, the right to convert its existing street railway (now operated by horse-power) into an electric traction; to erect poles, place wires, and do such other things as are necessarily and properly incident thereto."

"After a careful hearing, at which the matter was fully and fairly presented to your committee by Hon. R. W. Wilcox and Mr. Edgar Cayless, both of whom are well and favorably known to your committee, we are of opinion that the rights and privileges sought by this bill seem to be equitable and just: We believe, however, that they should be granted by the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, or at least that Congress should not, in the absence of grave necessity for its interposition, attempt local legislation in the Territories."

"While entertaining the views above expressed, regarding any action by Congress at this time, your committee recognizes the possibility that such contingency may arise as will render its interposition necessary, after the subject-matter of this bill shall have received, or at least invited the attention of the Legislature, and the Governor of Hawaii, and we therefore recommend that action thereupon, by Congress, be deferred until the next session, when further consideration may, or may not, be found necessary."

"Respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. LLOYD,

ABRAHAM L. BRICK,

Committee."

Mr. Brown of the firm of Britton, Gray & Brown was at the Capitol this morning, looking into the question of the Tramways bill. He claims that it seeks to grant privileges which are in controversy with a suit he has now before the Supreme Court of the United States and which has not yet been decided. It is a case that was brought on appeal from Hawaii to the court here.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

The Pacific Commercial cable will land at Sans Souci. The option of purchase given by F. M. Hatch to S. S. Dickenson of the cable company was accepted yesterday and surveyors will get to work today to place the lines around the property to be acquired. As soon as the titles have been examined and the deeds passed there will be commenced the erection of the house which will serve as the land end of the deep sea line, and the emergency operating station.

The laying of the underground cable will be commenced as soon as bids have been received for the work, which will be asked soon. The cable will be laid down the Waikiki road and King street.

## Silver Men and Democrats Oppose and the Measure Lacks the Necessary Two Thirds Vote.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The Hawaiian currency bill, which passed the Senate some weeks ago, was defeated this afternoon in the House. It was brought up under suspension of the rules by Mr. Southard, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. There was a roll call on the passage and a majority for the bill, but not a two-thirds majority, which is required when a bill is brought up in that fashion. A way may be found before Congress adjourns to call it up under other circumstances, when it can be passed by a simple majority. The final vote was 114 yeas, 71 nays.

Mr. Southard, in calling up the bill, briefly explained its purpose and the reasons for urging it at this time. Mr. Gaines of Tennessee, the most voluble talker in the House, who has been quiet for several days on account of illness, got the floor on the bill and argued that Hawaiian coins were acceptable to all people in Hawaii, to the Government, to the business men, and to all others. Thereupon he thought it unnecessary to recoin the Hawaiian silver. There was no complaint from anybody and therefore he objected to the bill. He told how he had visited Hawaii, got his pockets full of Hawaiian silver and found no difficulty whatever in passing it.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut said he could convince the House in a few minutes that the bill was necessary. "The Hawaiian coins," said he, "are not legal tender beyond the sum of \$10. The bill passed the Senate unanimously. Senator Teller of Colorado made a speech in favor of it."

"This is purely a business transaction," Mr. Hill continued, and he explained how the Postoffice Department was embarrassed by the lack of such legislation. Mr. Hill read the following letter from the Postmaster at Honolulu:

"Honolulu Postoffice,  
"Honolulu, H. I., May 26, 1902.

"Hon. First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.  
"Sir: With reference to my letter of November 13th last in re Hawaiian silver coin, I would again call your attention to the fact that some of the bankers here are again agitating the advisability of not receiving Hawaiian coin."

"One bank here has deposited in its vaults about two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) silver, about four-fifths of which is Hawaiian, which they claim cannot be sent to any other part of the United States in payment of debts, leaving only about one-fifth American silver available for that purpose."

"While there is no threat made that they will refuse Hawaiian silver, there is a hint given that they may do so, in which case this office would have to do the same."

"About the first of each month a great proportion of this coin is shipped to the various plantations to pay off employees, but by the middle of the month it finds its way back to Honolulu again, considerable of it through the Postoffice, and is soon piled up in the banks as before."

"I submit the above facts in order that the department may be aware of the conditions that exist here, and perhaps take some immediate action before it is taken up here with perhaps serious results to the community. Respectfully,

JOS. M. OAT,

Postmaster."

The following letter was also read, written to him by Mr. R. J. Wynne, First Assistant Postmaster General, being addressed to Hon. E. J. Hill of the banking and currency committee:

"In connection with the matter of the redemption of coins of Hawaii, upon which subject some legislation is pending, please find herein herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Postmaster at Honolulu, Hawaii, of date of the 29th ultimo."

"It would seem that the subject is one well worthy of prompt attention."

Mr. Hill further explained that the recoinage would really result in a profit to the United States Government of \$15,000, over and above the cost of coinage.

Mr. Shafer of Colorado thought there was no good reason for passing the bill. "Every tourist who goes to Hawaii," said he, "takes away some of those coins and it is only a question of time when the Hawaiian coin will all be absorbed in this way. There is no danger of a discount and it will cost considerable money to collect this money and recoin it. The question will take care of itself if let alone."

Mr. Southard of Ohio said Mr. Shafer and one or two others were the only members opposing it. The Treasury Department approved the legislation and the people of Hawaii wanted it.

The vote was then taken, Mr. Shafer of Colorado demanding a division. The result was 78 yeas and 50 nays, but so many additional votes were announced that the complete vote was not given, as Mr. Southard called for a record vote. The result of that was 114 yeas, and 71 nays, not a two-thirds majority, and the bill was declared defeated.

Delegate Wilcox was not present during consideration of the measure.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA DEAD ISSUE

### Roosevelt Not to Call Extra Session.

#### Senators Believe That Reciprocal Measures Are Now Only Iridescent Dreams.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It has been determined that no reciprocity treaty with Cuba can be submitted at the present session of Congress. It was at first planned that, in the event of the failure of the administration managers in the Senate to secure favorable action on the Cuban sugar bill, a treaty would be drafted at once. This was on the understanding that Senator Quesada, the Cuban Minister here, had full powers and that a treaty could be drawn in Washington entirely. It is stated, now, however, that this cannot be done and that any draft of a treaty must go to Havana and be returned before it can be submitted to the Senate. This, of course, cannot be accomplished in the short space of time intervening before adjournment if the estimates of the leaders that Congress will adjourn by July 4th are correct.

No confidence is felt in administration circles as to the ability of the Senate managers to secure the ratification of a treaty, even if one is drawn, and while the President may feel called upon to put the matter to a test, it will be rather with the idea of demonstrating his own purpose to do everything possible for Cuba than in any expectation that a two thirds vote for ratification could be received.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Roosevelt is making arrangements to leave Washington July 1st. He has abandoned his plan of sending in a reciprocity treaty during the present session, and is said to have been dissuaded also from calling a special session of the Senate to consider such a treaty. The President was strongly inclined to call the Senate immediately after adjournment, but such Senators as Hanna, Foraker, Aldrich, Allison, Fairbanks and Spooner argued against such a move on account of the political complications that might arise. It is known that the defeat of his cherished "Cuban relief" plan by the handful of stalwarts in the Senate was a bitter dose for the President to swallow, and only the combined counsel of the real party leaders could induce him to abandon his purpose to force a fight with the Senate. That his advisers have saved him from humiliation and possibly from political disaster no one here doubts.

Unless the unexpected occurs, Cuban reciprocity is shelved until next December at the earliest. While the light seems slow in penetrating, it is nevertheless dawning on Republicans generally that reciprocity is an iridescent dream, impossible of fulfillment if protection is to be maintained. America is now producing in some measure nearly every article consumed, so that reciprocity in products not grown or made in the United States must be restricted in scope. These facts are coming to be understood and by next winter ought to do away with all further talk of "reciprocity."

SESSION IS CLOSING.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The sessions of the Senate during the present week will be devoted to odds and ends of legislation. Some interest is manifested in notice of Senator Quay that tomorrow he would call up for the discharge of the Committee on Territories from further consideration of the omnibus statehood bill, in order to secure action on it during the present session but the understanding now is that he will not press his motion and the question will go over until the next session of Congress, in obedience to the wish of the Republican leaders. Senator Bateman, however, has stated that if Senator Quay does not press his motion, (State) will move to have the committee discharged and the bill taken up. The motion would bring the question, but coming from the minority side the chamber it would be predestined defeat.

The conference report on the na appropriation bill will be submitted Monday and early consideration will be given the report. There also will be an effort to have the dispute over army bill adjusted during the week with some prospect of success. Committee on Appropriations will up the general deficiency bill tomorrow and probably will report it the part of the week. This is the appropriation bill, and with it there will be little in the way of the final adjournment of Congress. Senators generally predict that there will be a dispute between the first and the Fourth of July.







# MAUI HAS SPORT FEVER

Something Doing in Stamp Several Lines There.

MAUI, June 28.—During the afternoon of the 22nd an old-fashioned game of baseball was played at Wells' Park, Wailuku, between the Pounenues and Maui Alerts. The game was remarkable for heavy hitting in which first one club would lead and then the other, until finally the Alerts piled up runs in one inning and thus won the contest by the score of 24 to 18. This is the first game won by the Alerts since the beginning of the league contest, and they naturally feel somewhat elated by their well-earned victory.

The next league game is between the Morning Stars and the Waikapu. The former have never been beaten and the latter rank No. 2 in the contests of the league. It is also reported that Catcher Gorman, the well-known Honolulu baseballist, will play with the Waikapu. Hence great interest is being manifested in the game scheduled for the 29th.

The "glorious Fourth" will be celebrated in Central Maui by the races at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, under the auspices of the Maui Racing Association and by a picnic at Sunnyside, Paia, given by the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society. It is also to be hoped that a polo match can be arranged between Wailuku and Makawao to take place at Paia, but the Wailuku men are loath to play without Cornwell, who, though fast recovering, may not be able to play on the 4th.

At Kahului, Saturday afternoon, the 21st, another inter-district practice game of polo was played between teams from the Maui Athletic Association and Makawao Polo Club. A large gathering of people from Wailuku, Kahului and Spreckelsville viewed the exciting contest. The line-up of players was as follows:

For Wailuku—A. Weller, No. 1; F. F. Baldwin, No. 2 and captain; J. Thompson, No. 3, and L. R. Crook, fullback. For Makawao—W. O. Aiken, No. 1; George Wilbur, No. 2; D. C. Lindsay, No. 3, and L. von Tempoky, fullback and captain. S. E. Kalama was umpire.

The game consisted of four ten-minute plays and the score was six goals to two in favor of Makawao. During the first period Wailuku scored its two goals, but afterwards did not approach the Makawao goal line. Wailuku had the advantage in regard to speedy ponies, but much missed W. H. Cornwell, Jr., one of its best players, who was seriously injured in the hip at a recent baseball game. The play of J. Thompson is showing steady improvement.

**MAKAWAO LITERARY SOCIETY.**  
Saturday evening, the 21st, the June meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair of Hamakua, a large number of Makawao and Spreckelsville people being in attendance. The following program of entertaining events was received with much appreciation by the audience:

Plano Duet—Mesdames  
J. J. Hair and H. A. Baldwin.  
Vocal Solo—Mr. H. W. Baldwin.  
Plano Solo—Mrs. Grace Waterhouse.  
Operetta—"Barber of Bath"—  
Vocal Solo—Mr. H. W. Baldwin.  
Plano Solo—Mrs. Grace Waterhouse.

The Offenbach operetta was received with much applause in spite of the fact that it was the leading feature of the May entertainment. Those assuming the different characters were Miss Coolidge, Messrs. D. C. Lindsay, S. R. Dowdle and W. O. Aiken. The baritone solos of Mr. Baldwin of Stanford also found much favor. The next meeting will take place in August at Hailu.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**  
On Wednesday, the 25th, the trial jury of the Second Judicial Circuit was discharged by Judge J. W. Kalua, after having exhausted the longest calendar of cases ever presented to a Maui jury. The jurors were detained in Wailuku for three weeks, from the 4th to the 25th, Sundays and holidays excepted, and this long session was not marked by the trial of any case of unusual importance.

The court itself did not adjourn until the 26th, the Circuit Judge having some matters to attend to in chambers.

**STRAYS.**  
Several brilliant but somewhat uncanny afterglows have been witnessed by Maui folk during the past week, and all after the usual twilight was over.

There is a lull in the building boom in Wailuku at present but it will revive after two months, they say.

The ping-pong craze has begun to enrapture Makawao people. There are six sets already in frequent use and more are ordered from the dealers.

The polo pony race to be held at Kahului on the 4th of July would be a most interesting event in case polo players could be induced to enter their fastest ponies. But they say that a pony trained for racing becomes useless afterward for polo. And then another question has arisen as to whether a racehorse ridden in one or two games should be allowed to enter the race as a bona fide polo pony.

Congratulations are being offered to Dr. and Mrs. W. F. McConkey of Paia upon the birth of a baby boy on the 17th.

The afternoon of the 27th, twenty ladies attended the Reading Club, held at Mrs. W. S. Nicolls', at Hamakua-poko.

The evening of the 27th, the Wailuku Dramatic and Musical Society presented "Vacation," a comedy in two acts, at Paia Hall, Paia. This play was most successfully given by the society in Wailuku during the evening of the 7th.

During the 24th a camping party consisting of Misses Fife, Steele and Dowdle and Messrs. C. W. Baldwin and S.

# WAR TAX IS ALMOST PAID

Something Doing in Stamp Several Lines There.

The stamp tax, which has been the bane of the citizens of the United States and of this Territory since the beginning of the Spanish war, is paid after today. All the additional tax imposed by the war revenue bill is no longer collectable. Collector Chamberlain having received an official circular telling of the changes made by the act of Congress of April 12, 1902.

Besides the entire repeal of the war revenue law, the tax is also reduced on fermented liquors and on tobacco. A rebate is also allowed on all original packages of tobacco and snuff which is now in the hands of the dealer, and these merchants will have to make their application for refund to Revenue Collector Chamberlain.

The changes as affecting the Territory of Hawaii made by the act of April 12, which goes into effect here tomorrow, are briefly stated in the following circular letter received by Collector Chamberlain:

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and others:  
Attention is called to the act of Congress approved April 12, 1902, entitled "An Act to repeal war-revenue taxation, and for other purposes." This act, so far as it relates to internal revenue, takes effect July 1, 1902.

The following changes are made in the law now in force.

**TAXES REPEALED ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1902.**

Special taxes of—

Bankers;

Brokers;

Dealers in grain, securities, etc., under paragraph 3, section 8, act of March 2, 1901 (brokers, class 2);

Pawnbrokers;

Custom-house brokers;

Proprietors of theaters, etc.;

Proprietors of circuses;

Proprietors of public exhibitions or shows for money;

Proprietors of bowling alleys or billiard rooms;

Dealers in leaf tobacco;

Dealers in tobacco;

Manufacturers of tobacco;

Manufacturers of cigars.

(See sections 2 and 5 of the act.)

Stamp taxes on—

Instruments, papers, or documents; issues, deliveries or transfers of stock, and sales and agreements of sale or agreements to sell stocks, products, or merchandise. (Schedule A.)

Wines. (Schedule B.)

Excise taxes on persons, firms, companies, and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar.

Taxes on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.

(See section 7 of the act.)

State estate tax on all persons dying prior to July 1, 1902, will be subject to the legacy tax, even if the distribution is not made until after that date. (Section 8.)

**TAXES REDUCED.**

Fermented liquors.—The tax on fermented liquors is reduced to \$1 per barrel. (Section 1.)

Snuff and tobacco.—The tax on snuff and tobacco is reduced to 6 cents per pound. (Section 3.)

Cigarettes.—The tax on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand is reduced to \$3 per thousand. (Section 3.)

A drawback or rebate is allowed on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff held by manufacturers or dealers on July 1, 1902, to the amount of difference between the higher rate paid and the tax imposed by this act. (Section 4.)

No discount is allowed on sale of stamps for fermented liquors, or for tobacco or snuff. (Section 7.) The discount on the sale of stamps for fermented liquors which was allowed by the war-revenue law was repealed by the act of March 2, 1902.

The provisions of the present law, relative to mixed flour, remain unchanged, except a slight change is made in the definition of mixed flour. (Section 5, amending section 25 of the war-revenue act, as amended.)

Rights accrued or liabilities incurred prior to the repeal are not affected. (Section 13 of the United States Revised Statutes.)

J. W. YERKES,  
Commissioner.

**HILO'S FOURTH WELL PLANNED**

There Will Be Many Events For the Two Days.

The Fourth of July celebration at Hilo promises to be the best ever yet attempted. There will be a parade and meeting, with the oration by Thomas Fitch.

The sports will include all the usual track and field events, and the racing promises to be of the very highest class. All the horses are in good form and in addition to those seen here, a defender is thought to be in shape to make the favorites hustle.

On Saturday, July 5th, there will be fine racing also, the Del Vista-Weller match being the second race of the day. Others events will make that as good as the first day's going.

There will be special events for the entertainment of visitors, such as receptions and balls.

\*\*\*\*\*  
R. Dowdle left Olinda intending to make a circuit of East Maui via the crater of Haleakala. They expect to accomplish the trip in four or five days.

The Wailuku Buddhist Temple is now all complete, and Japanese state that it is the handsomest structure of the kind in the Territory. The Honolulu temple is larger and cost more money to construct, but the Wailuku building is more beautiful in architectural design. Yamashita, a Japanese contractor who has built government school buildings, had the contract, which he carried out for \$3000.

Weather.—Extremely warm all the week.

# JAPANESE MAY ENTER

Something Doing in Stamp Several Lines There.

(Special to the Advertiser.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—All the hullabaloo raised by the Chronicle against the coming of Japanese laborers here from Hawaii will come to naught. Though the invasion is undoubted, and the harm done Hawaii by the exodus is great, there is no remedy at this end, as stated by the Chronicle. Japanese laborers have as much right to come to California from Hawaii as have Irishmen resident in Nevada to stop across the State line to California. As Hawaii is an integral part of the Union, and as there is no restriction against laborers being engaged by contract to go from one State or Territory to another, the little brown men have a perfect legal right to come and go as they please between here and the islands.

Hart H. North, United States Commissioner of Immigration, says: "At the time of the annexation of the islands, it was only by special amendment to the act that Chinese were denied the privilege of coming into this country, while no provision was made against Japanese. It is true that ever since the annexation of the islands there has been a constantly increasing immigration of Japanese coolies from there into the United States, but there is no way to stop it except by special legislation; the Japanese in Hawaii have the same privileges as all other citizens. If it were known that Japanese laborers were being brought under contract, in violation of the immigration laws, from Japan to the Hawaiian Islands, they might properly be stopped there, but coming from the islands into this country they are not within the jurisdiction of the commissioner of immigration here."

"The census report of 1900 showed the Japanese population of the Hawaiian Islands to be 61,111, and according to the Federal Constitution the citizens of all States or Territories have equal privileges of exit or ingress, consequently the Japanese of Hawaii are as free to come into California as if they came from Nevada or any other State. So, waiving the question whether or not they are a menace to the industrial progress of the States, their immigration is not at present in violation of any law."

The Bulletin says: "Much amusement was created in the United States Immigration Bureau over an editorial in the morning issue of a daily paper calling attention to the fact that Japanese laborers under contract to work in California were arriving and preparing to arrive at this port from Hawaiian Territory. The editorial states: 'All of these coolies are coming under contract in violation of the immigration laws which strictly forbid the admission of contract laborers. If these people are allowed to enter it will be through some subterfuge devised and adopted for the evasion of the immigration laws.'

"Deputy Immigration Commissioner Schell, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said: 'These people will be allowed to enter. More than that, their right to enter cannot be questioned. We have no right to examine or interfere with them at all, no more than we have to examine white persons coming from Missouri or Oregon under contract to labor in California. Hawaii is a part of the United States, and we do not board steamers coming from Honolulu or Seattle. We might as well interfere with Sacramento Valley farmers contracting with laborers in San Francisco.'

"Captain Schell explained further that there is a popular misconception regarding the Japanese immigrants. The truth is that the Japanese immigrant stands on the same footing as Irish, French, German or English immigrants, and there is no exclusion law against them. 'There is no law prohibiting the contracting of laborers within the United States, and having this part of the United States is considered as a coastwise domestic port; therefore there is nothing to hinder the entire Japanese population of the islands from coming to this country under labor contracts. 'It is a peculiar fact that for the past six years many more Chinese have been landed at this port than Japanese, notwithstanding that there is an exclusion law against Chinese and none against Japanese.'

The Chronicle's assertions that there is a ring of contractors and Japanese boarding masters who have planned to bring thousands of Japanese plantation workers here, are true beyond doubt. I have made investigations myself for the Advertiser, which satisfy me that the importation scheme is a gigantic one, and the profits expected are tremendous. These Japanese are being enticed from their happy homes in Hawaii by the bait of big wages, as high as \$1.75 a day being offered them for field work. They would be ample work, too, for all coming here, at least for a few months, as there never was such a dearth of help in the history of California."

All up and down the State the farmers, fruit growers, cannery and shippers are crying for laborers to assist in the marketing of the biggest fruit and vegetable crop ever known. Twenty thousand Japanese can get immediate employment for the summer."

But when the harvest is over, there would be many seeking jobs. If ten thousand Japanese were brought here from Hawaii they would relieve the strain on the labor market, and after several months they would so depress the same market that white labor would be forced to work for a pittance. Riots would inevitably result, and the little brown chaps would be black and blue."

So strong is the principle of unionism in California today that the Japanese would have a very lively life of it, and would sigh for the quiet, home-like surroundings in Hawaii. There they can make for themselves a bit of Japan, and dwell in the manner of their folks in Nippon, but let them try to fashion things Japanese here, and the walking delegate will soon stir up the common people against them."

All these truths should be published in Hawaii by the Japanese papers there, and the Japanese Consul should impress them upon his countrymen. For the temper of Californians is proverbially quick against Asiatics, and with a new Chinese exclusion law passed, the people are in no mood to withstand a flood of competitors of another Oriental race."

# WILL OPEN MORE LAND

Something Doing in Stamp Several Lines There.

Some 6000 acres of government land will be thrown open to homesteaders as a result of the visit to Hawaii of Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd, from which he returned Saturday. Mr. Boyd has been gone two weeks, making the tour of the big island with Supt. Dickenson of the Mackay Cable Company, and W. S. Perkins of Chicago.

Commissioner Boyd finds the homestead demand very brisk on Hawaii, and expects applications to be made for all of the land soon to be opened by him. Of this land there is nearly 2000 acres in the Puna district, 3000 acres in the Olaa district, and 1500 acres in North Kona.

Mr. Boyd will also open up the Papa homestead in Kona, which has about 100 acres. He visited nearly all the government forest lands on Hawaii, and was exceedingly pleased with their condition. Puhonua, Kau and Kaalaea forests were inspected, and found to be in splendid shape.

"I was surprised and pleased at the condition of Kau and Kaalaea forests," said Mr. Boyd. "It is wonderful how soon they grow up after having been almost depleted of their trees. The forests are almost impassable again, now that the cattle are kept out. The plantations are adopting a new policy over there now; they used to plant all the cane possible right into the forests, but now they leave the bad cane lands for the forest growths. The cattle are kept out by fences and the plantation men are beginning to be more watchful of the source of their water supply. Once the cattle are kept out it seems to take the trees but a very short time to spring up again."

"Some large acreages of government lands will now be thrown open to homesteaders, the work to be done in Hilo. In the Puna district there is a tract of nearly 2000 acres, which is practically taken, there being over 100 applications for homestead lots. In Olaa the remainder of the district, 3000 acres will now be opened, and in North Kona there are 1500 acres waiting to be taken up. In the Kona district the demand for lands is very brisk, and the lands will be readily taken up. The object of my visit was to ascertain the demand, and I am satisfied that the entire tract of land in Puna, North Kona, and Olaa should be thrown open. This comprises the remainder of the government land on Hawaii which has already been surveyed."

"The homesteaders there are doing quite well, growing principally small crops, vegetables, etc., with some cane. It takes the cane longer to mature on some of the land, but the homesteaders are in nowise discouraged. A better class of people is now taking up the land, a class that is desirous of establishing a home there. Both Hawaiians and whites are equally eager for the land, and there will not be much trouble in allotting it all."

**HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.**

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

\*\*\*\*\*  
We have now the best of times in California but two or three years might change the conditions, and those who recall the days of '94 and '95 when men could not get work at any price, will foresee the predicament into which the energetic Japanese might get themselves if they enter in great numbers. There is always work in Hawaii for them, and for that work a certainty of good living and fair treatment.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

# Hail To Men!

Even unto old age you may feel the vigor of youth, with its light heart, elastic step, courage and tireless energy. You may be free from pains and aches and defy your years.

"I Am a Man!"  
Like the prime of old, you can be in your prime at 60, strong, vigorous and full of youthful enthusiasm.

Waianae, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902  
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin,  
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours very truly,  
ALEX. SHEPARD.

It cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney and Stomach Troubles quickly. Call and see it today, or send for free book about it. I will send it sealed if you send this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.  
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agent

# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.  
Sole Manufacturer, J. I. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO'S  
AMERICAN GENTLEMAN SHOE.  
Here's a shoe of good wearing qualities, possessing comfort and style.  
The Price is \$4.50

Are made either of Vici Kid or Velours Calf with extension sole.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited  
1057 FORT STREET.

The Kamalo Sugar Company case was up before Judge Humphreys Saturday upon an application for a writ of execution against the three defendants for the balance of the judgment not yet paid. Hustace, who has paid his share of the judgment, asked for a stay of execution, which was granted as to all three defendants for one week, and the writ will issue at the close of that period. Objections are made also by the defendants to some of the items in the bill of costs.

# THE V.A.S.E.

From the madding crowd they stand apart,  
The maidens four and the work of Art;  
And none might tell from sight alone  
In which had Culture ripest grown—  
The Gotham Million fair to see,  
The Philadelphia Pedigree,  
The Boston Mind of azure hue,  
Or the soulful Soul from Kalamazoo—  
For all loved Art in a seemly way,  
With an earnest soul and a capital A.  
Long they worshipped; but no one broke  
The sacred stillness, until up spoke  
The Western one from the nameless place,  
Who, blushing, said: "What a lovely vase!"  
Over three faces a sad smile flew,  
And they edged away from Kalamazoo.  
But Gotham's haughty soul was stirred  
To crush the stranger with one small word.  
Deftly hiding reproof in praise,  
She cried: "'Tis, indeed, a lovely vase!"  
But brief her unworthy triumph, when  
The lofty one from the house of Penn.  
With a condescension of two grandpapas,  
Exclaiming: "It is quite a lovely vase!"  
And glances round with an anxious thrill,  
Awaiting the word of Beacon Hill.  
But the Boston maid smiles courteouslee,  
And gently murmurs: "Oh, pardon me!  
I did not catch your remark, because  
I was so entranced with that charming vase!"  
—James Jeffrey Roche in Life.

The large demand for Vases has induced the Pacific Hardware Co. to place on sale at their Bethel Street Department, an invoice intended for the holidays:

Fine Cut Glass, Bohemian Glass, Florentine Faience, Majolica, etc., etc., in every variety of design and shape.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.  
BETHEL STREET, ABOVE CASTLE & COOKE'S.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month, Foreign ..... \$1.50  
Per Month, Domestic ..... .75  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 18.00  
Per Year, Domestic ..... 9.00  
—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1902.

## SEEKING AN ISSUE.

Japhet in search of his father was a prototype of the modern Democrat in search of an issue with which to go before the country in 1904. The money question seems to have been definitely abandoned and nothing of equal importance has appeared to take its place. No Democrat cares to meddle with the tariff again; "imperialism" is not more an indictment of the Republican party than it is of the most useful and brilliant historical chapters in the past of the Democracy; about all that remains are the trusts, the water cure and the beefless dinner pail.

Even these issues do not promise all that the Democracy could wish for. By attacking the beef trust in the courts, President Roosevelt has not only freed his party from the odor of complicity with criminal trusts as a class, but has taken the best available means of keeping the dinner pail supplied. Should Congress follow up the advantage thus gained by placing on the free list every food commodity which may be cornered by a trust for the purpose of raising the price to the consumer, the ground would be entirely cut from under the Democratic feet.

The water cure remains, but as an issue it does not shine with any steady glow than did the issue of embalmment of beef with which the Democrats tried to beat McKinley two years ago. Long before 1904 the men responsible for the sporadic cruelties to the Filipino will have been punished and the whole sensation, stale from over-use, will have been thrown on the rubbish heap of past issues.

What then? About the only hope the Democracy can have is that hard times will come again and make the people discontented with the party in power. The expectation of calamity is the anchor of its hope. But so far things look painfully encouraging. Gold is still flowing in from Alaska; the Kansas farmers are buying Panama hats; manufacturers are lending money in London and figuring on the absorption of the world's sea trade. It looks like prosperity and a disposition, measurable in big majorities, to "let well enough alone."

## HUMPHREYS VOTED DOWN.

There were 116 votes cast at the election in the third precinct of the Fourth District last night, for candidates for president of the precinct club. These candidates were Mark Robinson and Abram S. Humphreys. Mr. Robinson got 110 votes; Judge Humphreys managed to get SIX.

Judge Humphreys was reported on all sides to have made a thorough canvass. His friends claimed that he had absolute control of the Portuguese Catholic vote and of the native Hawaiian vote. He was present at last night's election to use his personal influence. But when the voters turned out they were all but unanimous against him. Himself presumably and five others voted the Humphreys ticket. The rest combined to bury it under a snowfall of adverse ballots.

It looks like a general case of contempt of court. To be consistent with his record, Humphreys should send each of the 110 to jail for thirty days and put each of the SIX in charge of some estate or other with an allowance per capita of \$5000 for his services.

## PREACHING AND PRACTICE.

"A Judge who goes into active politics degrades the high office to which he has been inducted."

The above sentiment was uttered by A. S. Humphreys in the Republican Territorial Convention as a rebuke to a judicial incumbent who was present as a delegate.

Yesterday this same A. S. Humphreys, now First Judge of the First Circuit Court, did his level best, helped by his friends, to get himself chosen president of a precinct club. That he was defeated by a vote of 110 to 6 does not in any way reflect upon the industry with which he tried to carry the polls.

Probably Humphreys could not degrade his high office more in politics than he has on the bench; but his practice as compared with his preaching is of interest for the light it throws on his methods.

The Paradise of the Pacific for June is so handsome and interesting a number as to make it a matter of more than ordinary regret that its continuance in the hands of Mr. Langton should be problematical.

The railroads approve the Panama canal now but they don't mean to let the people have it. All canals look alike to the railroads when it comes to an enacting clause.

The British people of Hawaii have it within their power, if they choose to act, of rendering a signal service to Hawaii by giving the President the opportunity to purge the circuit bench.

Jack Atkinson's management of the little fight in the third developed some good material for the chairmanship of the Republican Territorial Convention.

When Mr. Pao, with a fresh bump, let it be hoped that one of them will prove to be a bump of wisdom.

It wasn't constructive contempt in the third precinct. It was the destructive kind.

The British may take their turn this morning at making invidious remarks.

The pale intellectual face was somewhat paler than usual last evening.

## BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The declaration of peace in South Africa, which is to be followed by the reopening of the greatest gold-producing mines of the world and presumably by a general revival of business in that greatest consuming section of Africa, has excited interest in a monograph entitled "Commercial Africa," as issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The commerce of Africa, according to this publication of the Bureau of Statistics, amounts to over \$700,000,000, of which 429 millions represented the value of the imports. Necessarily in an area with so many tribes and peoples who keep no records of their transactions, a considerable amount of commerce must pass without being recorded in any way. The total imports at the ports where records are kept amounted in the latest available year to \$25,461,000, and the exports to \$26,707,000. Of the exports, a large portion especially those from the south, is gold and diamonds; in the tropical region, ivory, rubber, palm nuts and gums; and in the north a fair share of the exports are products of agriculture, cotton, coffee, cacao, spices, dates, etc. The export figures of recent years are less than those of former years, especially in the south of Africa, which have both reduced production and increased local consumption.

About three-fourths of the imports of Africa are through the ports of the extreme north and south of the continent, those at the north being for the consumption of the more densely populated regions; abutting on the Mediterranean, and considerable quantities going to the interior by caravans—a large part across the Sahara to the densely populated regions of the Sudan. At the south, a large share of the imports is, under normal conditions, for use at the gold and diamond mines, which lie a few hundred miles north of the Cape, and are reached by railway lines from Cape Colony and Natal at the south and from ports of Portuguese East Africa on the southeast. The class of imports in the south differs materially from that at the north, the demand of the mining region being for machinery, mining tools, dynamite, powder, flour, meats, and clothing, while at the north cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, clocks, and trinkets form a larger share of the imports, as is also the case on the coast of the tropical regions.

A very large proportion of the trade of Africa is with England. There are numerous reasons for this, the most important, however, being that her colonies—Cape Colony and Natal—on the south are the avenues through which pass most of the goods for that section, and that a very large share of the growing trade is also carried by British vessels, while the bulk of the mining, as well as the stock raising and general development of that section, is in the hands of British colonists or capitalists. In the north, a large share of the trade of Egypt is given to Great Britain, whose influence in the management of Egyptian affairs is well recognized, while in Algeria, which has a large trade, a very large proportion is with France, the governing country.

The total recorded imports into Africa, aggregating in the latest available year \$25,461,000, were distributed as follows: Into British territory, \$15,775,000; French territory, \$2,004,000; Turkish territory, \$7,787,000; Portuguese territory, \$20,750,000; German territory, \$5,336,000; and into the Congo Free State, \$4,721,000. Of this importation of \$25,461,000, about 5 per cent was furnished by the United States, the total for 1901 being \$2,542,618. Our total exports to Africa have grown from \$6,377,842 in 1895 to \$18,594,424 in 1899, and \$25,542,618 in 1901. This rapid increase is largely due to the fact that orders sent to the United States for mining machinery and other supplies so much in demand in South Africa are promptly filled with goods of the latest pattern and most acceptable character.

Africa occupies fourth place in the list of the grand divisions of the world in its consuming power in relation to international commerce, the imports of the grand divisions according to the latest available figures being as follows: Europe, \$8,300,000,000; North America, \$1,300,000,000; Asia, \$900,000,000; Africa, \$450,000,000; South America, \$375,000,000; and Oceania, \$25,000,000. Of this total of \$11,650,000,000 the United States supplies 5 per cent in the case of Africa, 10 per cent of the imports of South America, 10 per cent of those of Asia and Oceania, 14 per cent of the imports of Europe, and 40 per cent of the imports of North America, exclusive of the United States.

Railroad development in Africa has been rapid in the past few years and seems but the beginning of a great system which must contribute to the rapid development, civilization, and enlightenment of the Dark Continent. Already railroads run northwardly from Cape Colony about 1500 miles and southwardly from Cairo about 1200 miles, thus completing 2700 miles of the proposed "Cape to Cairo" railroad, while the intermediate distance is about 2000 miles. At the north terminus lines skirt the Mediterranean coast, especially in the French territory of Algeria and in Tunis, aggregating about 2500 miles; while the Egyptian railroads, about 600 miles from Cape Town, about 1500 miles in length. Those of Cape Colony are over 3000 miles in length, and those of Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal are another thousand miles in length. Including all of the railroads now constructed or under construction, the total length of African railways is nearly 12,500 miles, or half the distance around the earth. A large proportion of the railroads thus far constructed are owned by the several colonies or States which they traverse, about 3000 miles of the Cape Colony system and nearly all of that of Egypt belonging to the State.

That the gold and diamond mines of South Africa have been and still are wonderfully profitable is beyond question. The Kimberley diamond mines, about 600 miles from Cape Town, now supply 98 per cent of the diamonds of commerce, although their existence was unknown prior to 1867, and the mines have thus been in operation but about 30 years. It is estimated that \$350,000,000 worth of rough diamonds, worth about \$600 million when cut, have been produced from the Kimberley mines since their opening in 1868-9, and this enormous production would have been greatly increased but for the fact that the owners of the various mines there formed an agreement to limit the output, so as not to materially exceed the world's annual consumption.

Equally wonderful and promising are the great "Witwatersrand" gold fields of South Africa, better known as the "Johannesburg" mines. Gold was discovered there in 1852, and in 1854 the value of the gold produced was about \$50,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the produce of 1888 being about \$5,000,000; that of 1890, \$10,000,000; 1892, over \$20,000,000; 1895, over \$40,000,000; and 1897 and 1898, about \$55,000,000. Work in these mines has been practically suspended during the war in progress in that section within the past two years. The gold production of the "Rand" since 1884 has been over \$300,000,000, and careful surveys of the field by experts

show beyond question that the "Rand" is a "gold mine" probably amounting to \$1,000,000,000, while the large stretches of virgin territory, particularly those of Rhodesia, whose output was valued at over \$1,000,000 last year, give promise of additional supplies, so that it seems probable that South Africa will for many years continue to be, as it is now, the largest gold producing section of the world.

## YOUNG HAWAIIANS COMBINE.

The young Hawaiians of Maui have formed or are forming an independent political body which has for its object the choice of good men for the Legislature. This is a worthy undertaking and means, if it is carried out, the defeat of William White, the Lahaina town-keeper. For the place he now holds, two young men are being considered: Samuel Kellinui, recently connected with the Board of Education and T. H. Lyons. The Advertiser has no special information about these aspirants, but the young Hawaiians say either can be depended on to vote for measures of good government; and in any event it is likely that either would be an improvement upon the average Home Rule legislator of 1900.

What we especially commend is the spirit of political independence which the young Hawaiians are showing. The new departure is by no means confined to Maui. Here on Oahu, Prince Cupid and his friends have ranged themselves steadily and unflinchingly against the reactionary ideas of the old crowd of place-hunters. The Prince, in many ways, has shown himself to be the most admirable politician of his race, cool, far-sighted and sagacious. He has forgotten more about high politics than the old line leaders of the Home Rule party ever knew. That so many other young Hawaiians are adopting his standard is one of the most hopeful signs we know of that the Hawaiian influence in politics is going to make itself felt for good government.

If these young men hold their ground and do not move to a lower level, they will honor the Hawaiian name and achieve something worth while. "To place one's bark on the highest promontory of the beach and wait for the rising of the tide to make it float," is the essence of all statesmanship; for to high-water mark the tide always comes in time. It is smooth sailing for those who embark then.

## HAWAIIAN COINAGE.

While the Hawaiian coinage bill went by the board owing to the inattention of Delegate Wilcox, the defeat of the measure is not one for unalloyed regret.

When any country has a circulating medium that will stay with it—one that will not, in the ordinary course of banking and trade, be shipped away—and has, besides, a currency for export purposes, both being legal tender, that country is pretty well fixed. As things stand the Hawaiian dollar and the United States dollar are at par in this Territory. Nobody will take the Hawaiian dollar anywhere else and it stays here as a convenient and necessary medium of exchange, subject only to losses to collectors and through the arts. For our outside trading the American dollar is in hand.

This looks like a pretty good system to leave alone. Of course trouble would come if the local banks should refuse to take Hawaiian money, for then it would depreciate in everybody's pocket; but the banks show no signs of such intent. In fact they are quite as much interested in having a sufficient medium of exchange in Hawaii as is any one else.

## KEANU DIES ON THE SEA SHORE.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of Keanu, a high chieftess and reputed daughter of Kamehameha V, was found upon the beach at Waikiki, opposite the premises of the late Queen Dowager Kapulani, now occupied by Princes David and Cupid. The woman had probably been dead about an hour when discovered, and her death is believed to have been due to apoplexy. She was well when she left the Dowager's premises early in the morning. She went across the roadway to the bathing beach, donned a muumuu and entered the water for a swim. Just how soon she was overcome is not known, but it is evident that she was upon the beach when the attack came. The fact which led to the belief of apoplexy was that the face was much discolored. There is nothing pointing to foul play and it is not believed that she was drowned.

A jury was empaneled yesterday morning and the body viewed at the morgue. An inquest was to have been held last night at the police station but was postponed until this afternoon.

Keanu was a woman of imposing appearance and always commanded the attention and respect of Hawaiians wherever she went. She had the manner and dignity of a chieftess of the royal blood and was looked upon by the natives generally as one to whom homage was due. She was a great friend of the late Princess Ruth and in later years was much with the late Queen Dowager. She has been residing on the premises at Pualani for several years and was protected by the two Princes, as well as by the Dowager before them. For some time past she had not been right in her mind. Several years ago her husband went away into the mountains and nothing more was heard of him. She leaves several children.

At the breakfast and reception given by Queen Liliuokalani last year Keanu was among those who called and her appearance was much commented on at that time, for, believing herself fully entitled to respect and homage, she swept majestically along amongst the throng as if she were a reigning queen.

## FAIR NOW ASSURED.

In a building 60 by 100 feet in size the Merchants' Association of Honolulu will house its exhibits of trade resources of the city, coincident with the holding of the Agricultural Fair. This decision was reached at a meeting of the committee in charge of the exposition feature of the merchants' week, and the building is now in the hands of contractors for figuring and there seems every reason to believe that the exposition will be one of the most elaborate and perfect that could be expected to come from local merchants.

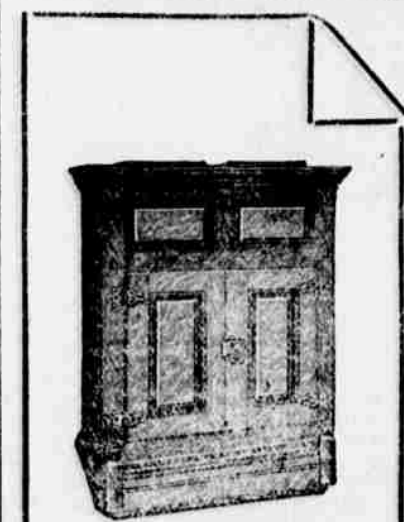
The site for the fair was kindly loaned by Captain G. McK. Williamson, of the Army, in charge of the grounds on which is the Drill Shed, which is to be used by the Territory for the housing of the Agricultural Fair. The only conditions attached to the grant of the land is that the plans for the building shall be submitted, and this is simply for the reason that the quartermaster wants to know just what is to be the course of the merchants. There is no reason to believe that there will be the slightest objection to the plans which have been prepared for the association, and the building as finally erected undoubtedly will be along the lines which have been agreed upon by the committee.

The structure will be of such height as will give room for all possible displays, and the floor space will permit something like 400 feet of exhibition room. There will be such division of the floor as to give to the exhibitors forty booths, arranged in rows against the walls and down the center, there being aisles of ten feet in width to divide them.

The committee will see that there every comfort is arranged for the persons who attend the fair, and the various plans contemplate all kinds of booths for the accommodation of the visitors. There are proposed forty booths, which will be occupied by the leading firms of the city and the various lines of trade will be displayed to the satisfaction of every visitor. The merchants of the city will be joined for this occasion by the many agents of mainland and European manufacturers and the displays will be of the utmost importance to the many storekeepers of the Islands, and the buyers in general.

The committee is also now considering plans for the provision of amusements for the three days of the fair, which will aid in the drawing to Honolulu of visitors from all over the Islands. Races and a ball are contemplated.

The fair is now not only assured as a success, but the outlook is for such a display as will discount any previous showing and will set a pace for every future exposition of trade resources.



## Gold Wave Refrigerators.

We have just received our new style Gold Wave Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators with beautiful white enameled provision chambers.

You can see at a glance whether this refrigerator is clean or not.

The cost of these new Cold Wave Goods is not ten per cent over the regular zinc lined Gurney.

We have them in all sizes and they are sold on very easy terms.

## W. W. DIMOND &amp; CO.

LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods. Sole agents for the celebrated Jewel stoves and Gurney refrigerators.

— 53, 55, 57 —

KING ST., HONOLULU.

## ain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthily the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pain in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I was cured. I was soon completely cured, so that now I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." Henry Carlson, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Cure dyspepsia, indigestion and tone the whole digestive system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO., Limited.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

## Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

## Wm. G. Irwin &amp; Co., LIMITED. Fire and Marine Insurance Ag'ts

## AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. Alliance Assurance Company of London. Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London. Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. Wilhelm of Magdeburg General Insurance Company. Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on floors and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Now is the Time to Plant

## SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to

the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same

may be had in a few days

from the

## Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL ..... \$600,000.00 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke ..... President  
P. C. Jones ..... Vice President  
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier  
F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier  
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Rheumatism, and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 64 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.









CRATER OF KILAUEA.



CAN YOU FIND THE ALLIGATOR?

## TRIP TO THE ACTIVE VOLCANO KILAUEA

BY FRANK DAVEY

I left Honolulu June 19, on board the S. S. Kilauea, at noon, bound for the Island of Hawaii to visit the famous volcano, Kilauea, situated on the mountain Mauna Loa, at an elevation of 4000 feet. I arrived at Hilo at 7 p. m. on the 11th. The tourist stays at the Hilo Hotel over night then starts at 7 a. m. next morning for the volcano.

You board a train that takes you



seventeen miles, where you find a coach waiting to take you the remaining fifteen miles to the Volcano Hotel.

The first view of the volcano is a most impressive one. Lying at your feet at a depth of about 1000 feet is the volcano Kilauea, an immense basin of black lava, about five miles long and three miles wide, with hundreds of tiny craters of varying importance, but to feel that breath of hot air, the same as you get when opening the door of a large furnace, then you realize that there is something going on inside. After dark the feeling and effect are en-

tirely different. To see the fiery serpents all round you makes a fellow feel out of place, and reminds him of the description he has read of Hades, and suggests (when he gets a whiff of sulphur) his future home. He then thinks from now on he will lead a better life so as to baffle his Satanic Majesty. At last we reach the crater Halemaumau, the heart of the volcano. At one time the side of the pit fell in, making a ledge about 250 feet from the brink. This is possible to reach (if you have the courage).

When the steam and smoke blow to one side you can see the swaying body of spitting lava and hear the swash of the stuff three or four hundred feet below the lower ledge. A short distance from the rim of the crater there is a hole in the lava about four feet by three. On going down you find a large hole, in fact a bubble, in the lava. The heat is so great that you can only stay there a few minutes. You see there a quantity of stalactites, twisted in all sorts of spiral shapes, hanging from the sides and roof. This bubble is about twenty-five by fifteen feet and ten feet high. The grotesque figures that the lava produces as it cools are remarkable. There are forms of almost every conceivable shape. You see here, for instance, an alligator measuring about twelve feet long; within a few feet of the crater is what appears a mound of shells, and when the sun shines upon it you get some wonderful colors.

Miles from the volcano you find sulphur steam issuing from holes in the ground, turning all the foliage white it strikes. These holes are lined with crude sulphur; also many of the banks are covered with it. From the Volcano Hotel, which is built within one hundred feet of the edge of Kilauea, from most of the windows you see the whole crater and the mountains Mauna Loa jets of steam shooting from the cracks. This great body of lava has the appearance of a mammoth lake of boiling lead, and yet this lava is cold and strong enough to walk over, although the heat is uncomfortable when passing over the cracks in the bed. In the center of this mass is the active



A LAVA FORMATION.

crater, Halemaumau, belching steam and smoke to the height of a thousand feet.

To reach this crater you have to walk across this congealed mass of lava, and then you begin to think that you are walking upon a crust that is liable to burst open and precipitate you to the most horrible of deaths. Underneath you is a bottomless abyss of boiling mud, sulphur and rock, and to be cast into the lake of fire and brimstone is not a very comfortable revery. The old teachings of hell fire are likened unto it. The Biblical description of hell does not convey an idea of the terrible conglomeration below which appears to be fretting and fuming to get loose to destroy everything in its path, yet so far we have no record that this volcano has caused loss of life, so we can safely walk over this flow. There is no doubt that Kilauea is preparing to do something out of the ordinary and give one of the grandest pyrotechnical displays the world ever saw. Madam Pele, the goddess of Kilauea, is making great preparations to bring forth her anger. You can feel the vibration caused by the compressed fury that will ultimately burst forth; then people from all parts of the earth will flock to see the famous Kilauea of the Hawaiian Islands.

The cracks run in all directions, varying in width from an eighth of an inch to twenty feet; many of the smaller ones run a quarter of a mile from the active crater and show red hot lava six inches from the surface; if you insert a piece of wood it will readily catch fire. In the day time these cracks look very innocent. If it were not for the terrible heat that is blown across your path, you would not think of Mauna Kea. The hotel is first class in all its arrangements, with large fireplaces to burn logs of wood.

The billiard room is a most comfortable room in which to spend the evening. Here you find a fine collection of lava specimens. To glance through the visitors' book you find thoughts and sketches from some of the most brilliant men in the world.

The journey, fifteen miles by coach, is a delightful one. You pass through a typical jungle where you see a great variety of fruits growing wild; the wonderful ferns, some growing to the height of fifty feet. The bird's nest fern is interesting—growing upon the branches of trees. At intervals you pass fine coffee plantations, also miles of sugar crop. In fact, the trip is a most interesting one from start to finish.

FRANK DAVEY.

## DILLINGHAM BUSY BOOMING

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Town Talk says: B. F. Dillingham, the Hawaiian financier, who is now in this city, is the most enthusiastic booster of those islands I have ever met. After a talk with him on the subject of Hawaiian affairs you cannot fail to become impressed with the energy, industry and enterprise of the people of the islands. He can tell you of all sorts of obstacles they have encountered and overcome from the time of the political disturbances that preceded annexation down to the present. They have faced all sorts of unfavorable situations forced upon them through political complications, and they have suffered some distressing reverses, but they never lost heart and today the country is more prosperous than it ever was before. Mr. Dillingham is a promoter whose enterprises have been uniformly successful. He organized some of the richest sugar companies in the islands, and he says that the work of development is being steadily prosecuted. In the last few years several million dollars' worth of machinery was sent to the plantations in Hawaii and they have not yet reached one-half the capacity to which the plants will be pushed. The only drawback, he says, is the inadequate labor supply, and he declares that it is absurd for the people of this country to object to immigration from China and Japan to the islands. "Ninety per cent of what we consume," he said, "is bought in this country. We get our money from our sugar plantations. They cannot be worked without Oriental labor. Shut that off and we must quit patronizing the white labor of this country, for we cannot buy without money." When asked if the sugar growers of Hawaii feared national legislation he said, "Not a bit. We do not object to giving the Cubans a chance to compete in this market. We feel that legislation that would destroy our business would wipe out the sugar industry of the South, and we know that Congress is not going to do that. So we feel perfectly safe."

## LAW BOOKS AS MISSILES

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Judge Lyle Dickey's court room was the scene yesterday afternoon of an incident which was not down on the day's docket, and was reminiscent of days in Congress when belligerent members took to throwing books, inkstands and other articles of desk furniture at each other. The incident cost a lawyer \$10 for contempt of court and another was reprimanded for provoking the lawyer to commit the contempt.

During the trial of a case in which J. M. Vivas, the attorney, appeared as counsel for himself, and Mr. Figueroa, a new Portuguese lawyer recently admitted to practice, opposed him, Mr. Vivas went on the stand. He was subjected to a fire of questions by Mr. Figueroa until both became heated over the matter, ending in Mr. Figueroa pointing his finger at Vivas and saying: "You are perjurying yourself and you know it."

Vivas jumped to his feet and excitedly asked what he meant by the accusation, and challenging him to step down into his office and repeat the words.

Figueroa challenged Vivas to come down to the sidewalk or to any other public place and he would back up his statement. By this time the judge became aware that the two men were in a mood to break almost any old law and the spectators crowded forward to see the finish.

Vivas suddenly reached over to a table in the center of the room which is usually piled high with law books, and seizing a volume hurled it at his opponent. The legal tome hit Figueroa on the head and turned it with a jolt which was fortunate as a second book thrown by the angry and accused lawyer went flying through the space just occupied by that important part of his anatomy.

Judge Dickey had by this time recovered from his astonishment and called the two lawyers to account. He announced that Vivas was in contempt of court and that a \$10 fine would be about the right

sum to soothe the feelings of wounded justice. Vivas dived down into his pocket and promptly paid over the gold eagle. The court said that Mr. Vivas had probably been given provocation to resort to such a weapon as the law book, but that did not change the status of the contempt. Figueroa was told to be more careful.

## PAID FOR A HUSBAND

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 2.—Seventeen thousand dollars for a husband is the price which a Chicago woman acknowledged before Judge Meek, this evening, she was willing to pay for a Chicago man's name.

Thomas G. Fisher, aged 35 years, manager of the Cable Company, of Chicago, and Miss Rose E. Guggenheim, aged 25 years, and the divorced wife of Henry L. Wineman, also of Chicago, are the names of the parties interested in the deal, and she applied for and secured a marriage license from the Clerk of the Probate Court.

She stated that the marriage ceremony was to be performed by Rabbi Freund. After securing the license the couple went to the courtroom of Judge Meek, where they made acknowledgment to the ante-nuptial agreement. The agreement was carefully drawn up by a Chicago attorney and stripped of legal verbiage, was to the effect that Miss Guggenheim, the bride, should pay Fisher \$17,000 in cash in consideration of the marriage. The money was given to the groom without any conditions or reservation save the agreement to marry her. The document says that the money is given to Fisher in fee simple to use as he pleases. The agreement further provides that in case any children shall be born of the union that Mr. Fisher shall provide for them, but no part of the \$17,000 shall be deemed to apply to such support of children. The record shows that Mr. Fisher was also married before. It is stated that the woman is very wealthy, being rated at something over \$2,000,000. The wedding took place here tonight at the home of mutual friends.

It is stated that a New York draft for the \$17,000 was turned over to Mr. Fisher by Miss Guggenheim just before the marriage ceremony was begun.

## WILL RUSH UP, NEW OIL TANKS

Tank building on the reef at Iwili will soon begin in earnest. The Pacific Oil Transportation company has let its contract for the erection of tanks to David Richards, now at Honolulu plantation. There will be three tanks in the park of receptacles, and combined they will hold more than 100,000 barrels of oil.

The iron work of the tanks has been set up and torn down again at a local manufactory and the tank which has been undertaken by the contractor is no mean one, as the tanks will have to be set up and riveted, tested and finally lowered to position upon the concrete foundations. Delivery of the tank material has commenced and there will be no delay, as the work must be completed within 60 days, when a ship with oil will arrive according to present plans.

The first of the trio of tanks for the Union Oil company has arrived and the tank builders from California, brought down to put up the tanks on Maui have assembled here to erect it. They will get the tank, which has a capacity of above 20,000 barrels, ready within the next three weeks, and it is expected will then return to their homes as the iron for the other tanks must come from the East, and will not be here for several months. The oil will be transported to the plantations by tank cars, according to contracts now made between the oil companies and the railroad. The tank cars are now on the way here.

## SHAH EN ROUTE.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Shah of Persia, Muzaffer-ed-Din ("he who causes the Faith to triumph"), is here on his way to London.

While he was in Rome, before he came here, he occupied the suite of apartments in the Quirinal Palace known as the Emperor William suite. He gave the King of Italy a diamond valued at \$5,000,000.

## CAPT. BERGER WOULDN'T PLAY

The failure of the steamer Alameda to arrive yesterday saved Princess Theresa Wilcox from very grievous disappointment. Delegate Wilcox, with Queen Liliuokalani and her party are expected to arrive on the Oceanic steamer, and the delegates wanted the Representative of Hawaii in Congress to be received with fitting honors. She therefore applied to the Governor yesterday to have the Hawaiian Band sent to the wharf to arouse the proper amount of enthusiasm when Wilcox showed his face at the rails. Captain Berger was consulted and he threw cold water on the proposition by suggesting that the members of his band could not be brought together within the specified time and his part of the program must be abandoned. Then Princess Wilcox tried to secure the services of Ellis' Hawaiian Glee Club, but the proposition met with no favor there from a patriotic standpoint, though Ellis was willing enough to consider a financial offer in the matter. Finally Captain Berger promised to appear with the band and do the usual steamship honors today, and with that Mrs. Wilcox was compelled to be content.

**Base-ball Making**  
The process of making baseballs on a wholesale plan is a rather interesting one, consuming in a single season something like 8000 skins. The scrapings from the shoe factories, of which the "raw" balls are molded, are stored in cellars of about one acre each, and from this material the balls are shaped by hand. According to quality, the ball is bound by a few or several dozen rounds of cord. The "raw" balls are placed in automatic molds, shaping the ball and at the same time pressing out all moisture, to the tune of 300 gross a day. One employee will shape as many as 4000 of the raw balls in a single working day.

The newly pressed balls are then sorted and allowed to dry out for a period of from three to four weeks, when their weight is reduced to perhaps five ounces. Something like 200 of these twine-bound leather balls can be found in the bins at all times. In the meantime the skin covers for the balls have been seasoned and dressed on the floor below, and as a last stage in the process, rubbed back and forth against an upright blade, to take out all kinks in the skins and also whiten them. The covers are cut from the skins by hand and sewn around the balls by women. Each woman is expected to finish fifteen dozen balls daily. From every skin from fifteen to thirty pairs of covers are obtained. All in all it takes about six weeks to turn out a baseball, and the prices of the product will vary from 3 cents to \$1.25. The largest sales are of the 5-cent balls.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

**WHOOPIING COUGH.**  
My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia; but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup.—H. J. Strickfaden, editor World-Herald, Fair Haven, Wash., U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.







## MONEY FOR THE IMPROVEMENTS

Quarantine Officer (Carter) is expending money by every means which will allow him to make the improvements planned by him for Quarantine Island. Since the title to this land was finally settled in the United States Attorney's office, Dr. Carter has been doing his best to go ahead with the work. All that is being done is the authority to use the appropriation already made, though a larger appropriation will be needed before the work is finally completed. Dr. Carter is working to provide accommodations for several regiments of soldiers on the island, but he will not be able to do this until the filling is made which will render available additional land. At present he can accommodate all the soldiers a transport the size of the Buford or Egbert could carry, but if the Sheridan or Sherman or one of the larger transports came into port with a case of contagion aboard it would be impossible to place the soldiers in quarantine except on the vessel itself.

This difficulty it was thought to remedy by securing a site for a station at Kuaiaua Island, in Pearl Harbor, to which transports could be immediately sent. The fact that the Navy Department had not obtained actual possession of the island, however, compelled a withdrawal of the privilege granted to Dr. Carter to use the island for quarantine purposes, but now that the Bishop estate case is finally settled and the United States owns Kuaiaua Island in fee simple, the old arrangement will probably go into force again. Dr. Carter will be able to establish a quarantine station on Kuaiaua Island while the improvements on Quarantine Island are being made.

## ZEALANDIA CAME IN THE NIGHT

Contrary to general expectations, the Zealandia was sighted off Koko Head about 11 o'clock last night, and at 12:30 the Advertiser received two days' later news of the outside world from the vessel, which came to anchor off the channel. The Advertiser is indebted to Gilbert Brokaw, former master of the tug Fearless, for obtaining its package of papers just as the launch came to the ship's ladder. Andrew Brown's cheery voice was heard inquiring whether there was any water in Honolulu. The vessel left San Francisco at 3 p. m. June 25. She will come to the Oceanic dock at daylight this morning. She has a small consignment of cold storage stuff. Captain Dowdell is in command. She expects to leave for San Francisco on July 3. The Alameda will take her regular run next trip. Following is the Zealandia's passenger list:

Dr. Edward Armitage, Captain Brockway, A. Brown, J. Camp, Miss G. Carroll, Miss Gussie, Miss L. H. Green, Miss May Dexter, Mrs. George De La Vergne, G. D. Graham, Mrs. Graham, M. Hall, A. Herbert, B. Heymann, Dr. A. G. Hodgkins, E. C. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Allen Hyde, Miss F. A. Hyde, Mrs. H. W. Hyers, Solomon Hyman, J. B. Jernan, R. S. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, M. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Daisy Kerr, J. N. Kirkland, Max Lorenz, Miss Lindjohn, W. A. Lingham, Mrs. C. T. Littlejohn and child, J. G. McDougall, W. C. Peacock, Mrs. Peacock, H. W. Rice, Lieutenant M. A. Signor, Clement Smith, P. M. Snodgrass, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mrs. M. Walker and child, Dr. G. Walters, A. P. Wilcox, R. Wilcox, R. W. Wood, Mrs. Lingham.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC ENGINES BURNED

FRESNO, June 23.—The big fire in the Southern Pacific roundhouse here was not extinguished until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Its origin is attributed to spontaneous combustion of oil saturated with waste in the machine shop at the northwestern end of the brick structure. The interior and roof had received two coats of fresh paint Saturday and to this fact is ascribed the general bursting into flames of the upper portion of the structure.

At the time of the fire, ten locomotives were in the roundhouse, all equipped for the next day's work, nine with oil tanks full, one of them having a tank containing 1000 gallons. The loss by the fire is estimated at \$75,000. An effort was made to move engine 1208 out of the roundhouse, but she had only 25 pounds of steam and the effort failed. Of the ten engines, four are destroyed and fit only for the scrap pile. One of these was an old-timer, which came around the Horn 35 years ago, and for a time was on the Sanger local run. Her original cost was \$30,000. The other three cost originally \$15,000 to \$18,000, but their present worth was about \$10,000 each, so that the loss of the four will be about \$50,000. The other six can be repaired for \$1,000 to \$2,000 each. Machine shop and tools make up a loss of \$20,000. Roundhouse, \$50,000. Loss of 10,000 gallons of oil makes up the total.

## WHEAT CROP IS IN DANGER

TOPEKA, June 22.—A serious condition confronts the wheat farmers of Kansas. Ten thousand extra men are needed for the harvest fields and only 500 are available. For three weeks the State Employment Bureau has been advertising for men to help the farmers save their wheat. Two weeks ago it was announced that 6000 extra harvesters were needed and only about 600 have reported.

During the past week rains have flooded the wheat land and the harvesting gangs were compelled to discontinue their labors. Now, with clear skies and promised sunshine, the over-ripened wheat is falling to the ground, and the farmers are begging for help and offering \$2 to \$3 a day.

## PLANS OF THE CABLE COMPANY

(Special to The Advertiser.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Maritime World says: The increase of the capital stock of the Pacific Cable Company from \$1,000,000 to \$12,000,000 is announced to be for the plans of that company for carrying out important construction work, says the Maritime Review. At the office of the Commercial Cable Company, which is under the control of the same men who will control the Pacific Cable Company, it was said that the contractors had already completed one-third of the cable required for the laying of the section from San Francisco to Honolulu. This line is expected to be laid and in working order by November of this year. It will be 2073 miles in length. The plans are to continue the cable to Manila by way of Midway Island and Guam. The distance from Honolulu to Midway Island is given as 1140 miles, from Midway to Guam 2293 miles, and from Guam to the Philippine Islands, 1260 miles. The plan calls for the laying of the cable on the eastern shore of the island of Luzon, where connections will be had with Manila by a land line across the island. The total length of the cable line is 6817 miles. The project of having the cable station on Wake Island has been abandoned. The whole of the cable is being constructed in England, under a contract which calls not only for its construction, but for its laying and the putting of the line in working order. The contract provides that the cable construction company shall lay the cable which shall be maintained in working order for thirty consecutive days. It will then be turned over to the cable company. The several stretches of cable will make one ship load each. The cable-laying steamer, which is one of the largest ships afloat, will carry a sufficient amount of cable in one cargo for the laying of the longest line, from Midway Island to Guam. The line from San Francisco to Honolulu, which is to be laid before the end of the year, will also be carried at a single trip of this steamer. It is estimated the entire cost of the completed cable from San Francisco to Manila will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. This will include the various cable stations. The completion of the San Francisco-Manila cable will give a complete line under a single management from Europe to the United States, a transcontinental line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a cable line from San Francisco to Manila. In all there will be in the neighborhood of 10,000 miles of cable and 5000 miles of direct land lines. This line is expected to be completed and in working order to Manila some time in 1904.

## INTER-ISLAND CO. MAKES ANSWER

An answer was filed in United States Court yesterday by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. to the libel of Hans Lorenzen, who claims damages in the amount of \$10,000 for injuries said to have been sustained by him, due to the steamer Noeau. The libellant was employed on board the Irigard, which was receiving a cargo of sugar, and claims to have been struck by a load of sugar from the Noeau. The defendant claims that the machinery used on their vessel was in good running order and was prudently and carefully secured and operated by the defendant.

"This defendant further alleges that on different occasions between one and two minutes before the first sling load of sugar was transferred from the Noeau to the Irigard warnings were given by Charles Pederson, master of the Noeau, and also by H. W. Gahan, tally clerk for Schaefer & Co., agents for the said vessel Irigard, to all persons on board the Irigard."

## CAPT. A. A. FOX DIES OF CHOLERA Former Honolulu Policeman a Victim to the Scourge at Manila.

Captain A. A. Fox, formerly of the Honolulu mounted police force, is dead of cholera at Manila. A few weeks ago this paper printed a letter from him, accompanied by a rough map, showing the proximity of the Manila cholera district to his place of business. The account of Captain Fox's death, which follows, is taken from the Manila American:

Mr. A. A. Fox, agent for Castle Bros. & Wolf at Santa Cruz, Laguna de Bay, died of cholera Monday evening. He was born at Salinas, California, and was about 45 years of age. Mr. Fox has a wife who has been living at Honolulu and is expected here on the next boat. The unfortunate victim of the plague was until a short time ago captain of mounted police in Honolulu, where he made an enviable record as an officer and a gentleman.

He has many friends in Manila and the news of his death must come as a painful shock to all who knew him.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.  
Friday, June 21.  
Ship, Noeau, from Honolulu.  
A. S. Doris, Smith, from Yokohama and the Orient.

DEPARTED.  
Friday, June 21.  
Ship, Mauna Loa, Steamship, for Honolulu and way ports, at noon.  
Am. bk. Olympic, for San Francisco, at 2:30 p. m.

## Late Shipping News

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The H. F. Glade has not been heard from—247 days out.

The transport Kilpatrick will leave for Manila July 1 and the Sherman July 15. The Hancock may be left for Honolulu with a cargo of crude oil. The bark Andrew Welch, 22 days out from Honolulu, arrived in port June 22 with 24,510 bags sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The Tampico averaged ten and one-half knots from Kahului, making the trip in eight and one-half days. Twenty thousand bags of sugar were brought from Kahului.

The Alden Bessie sailed yesterday for Honolulu. Captain Garlich of the Hyades, which arrived Friday from Hawaii, will leave the steamer to go east and bring the new freight steamer Fremont from Boston to the Pacific Coast.

The Australia, a Norwegian bark, from Leith, arrived in this port yesterday.

Ship Columbia, Captain Watson, has moved up to the Railroad wharf. She will probably discharge at once.

The American schooner E. B. Jackson hauled up to the railroad wharf to discharge her cargo on the 5th ult.

The Yola, a British ship which has been undergoing repairs, is at the firm-gard wharf and will probably get to sea today. It is probable that she may not get away until this afternoon, owing to small repairs that are necessary and the taking on of a cabin shipment of cargo. She is at the Pacific Mail wharf. An entertainment was given on board last evening.

## CAPTAIN GIBBONS RENDERS THANKS

Honolulu, T. H., June 30, 1902.

To the Editor P. C. Advertiser:

Dear Sir: I desire to extend thanks, through your columns, on behalf of myself and the members of the crew of the British bark Fannie Kerr, to the people of the Hawaiian Islands, who have befriended us during our time of trial. I wish especially to express our gratitude to Captain James Gregory, master of the steamer Mikahala, also his officers and engineers for their united efforts in saving two of my boats' crews, and the extreme kindness we received on board their steamer. Also the residents of Makawili and Waimea, Kauai, and especially to Mr. Charles Gay, C. B. Hoffard, T. Brandt and William Haast, for their efforts in caring for us after our trying experience in the life boats, on the open sea for ten days. Their extreme kindness I shall never forget. We also desire to thank the entire press of Honolulu for the courteous and accurate accounts which they published of the causes that led to the abandonment of the Fannie Kerr, and our subsequent experience in making land.

It will be with sincere regret that I leave Honolulu, as the people here, as well as those on Kauai, have shown the utmost kindness to me personally, as well as the members of my crew, and I hope to be able to renew their acquaintance at some future time, but under more happy circumstances than have marked my present visit to the Hawaiian Isles. I am, very respectfully,  
CHAS. GIBBONS,  
Late Master British Bark Fannie Kerr.

## MOROS ONCE MORE ON THE WARP

MANILA, June 23.—Five soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, forming an advance guard which was escorting a wagon train half a mile from Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, were attacked today by ten bolomen. One soldier had an arm badly cut and another was seriously wounded in the head. The Moros captured a rifle and escaped uninjured. The Badjaling Moros say the attackers were Moros from Bonolod, who went on the warpath in the morning for the avowed purpose of killing negligent Americans.

The first and second separate brigades have been consolidated. Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, from the Island of Mindanao, reports that the Moros have held a big conference at Bacolod. The Sultan urged a policy of friendship with the Americans, but two of the Dattos said they would die first. Others declared that if the two Dattos caused war they would assist.

Three towns in the western part of the island are inclined to be unfriendly. Colonel Baldwin hopes to win them over to peace.

No News of the Portland.  
SEATTLE, Wash., June 21.—The fate of the famous gold steamer Portland, which has been caught in an immense ice floe and at latest accounts was being carried into the Arctic ocean through Behring straits, will not be definitely known for a week or more.

Bob Wilcox Home.

The name of R. Wilcox appears on the Zealandia passenger list and is doubtless Hawaii's delegate to Congress.

Secretary Root has assumed the responsibility for the payment of General Gomez, saying that the action was necessary in order to quiet the troops in Cuba.

## MCKINLEY MEMORIAL FUN



## HONOLULU.

E. H. Stackable	50.00
R. C. Stackable	25.00
Raymer Sharp	10.00
A. B. Ingalls	10.00
Jno. W. Short	10.00
C. J. McCracken	5.00
M. L. Drummond	5.00
Lee Barnes	10.00
J. B. Gibson	5.00
F. D. Beringer	5.00
A. W. Adams	5.00
Edw. H. Boyen	5.00
R. H. Benrose	5.00
E. P. Fogarty	5.00
M. G. Johnston	5.00
M. J. Scanlon	5.00
P. M. Nalual	5.00
E. S. McGrew	5.00
Geo. W. Lucas	5.00
H. M. Tucker	5.00
L. N. Gay	5.00
B. K. Baled	5.00
E. Stratemeyer	5.00
E. E. Miller	5.00
Eliza Thomas (Miss)	5.00
James J. Kelly	5.00
R. M. Macaulay	5.00
A. M. Nowell	5.00
H. J. Johnston	10.00
George W. Klester	5.00
E. A. Jacobson	5.00
C. H. Durfee	5.00
R. J. Taylor	5.00
C. H. Haven	5.00
J. W. Miller	5.00
J. T. Wirud	5.00
J. Hodson	5.00
T. P. Harris	5.00
Edmund W. Cyrus	5.00
A. E. Mitchell	5.00
E. Farmer	5.00
R. S. Pierson	5.00
J. W. Doyle	5.00
C. M. Neal	5.00
M. W. Tschudi	5.00
E. H. Folson	5.00
James Odo Jr.	5.00
Charles E. Carter	5.00
W. B. Moss	5.00
H. Denikson	5.00
H. W. Bowen	5.00
Wm. G. Wilson	5.00
F. M. McGrew	5.00
Geo. A. Bower	5.00
C. Mitchell	5.00
W. D. Wilder	5.00
A. C. Ridgway	5.00
A. H. Giffney	5.00
S. De Frost	5.00
Tomiko Katsunuma	5.00
Walter D. McBryde, Kolos, Kauai	10.00

## MOILILI SCHOOL.

Ah Sung	\$5.00
Ah Lin How	1.00
Ah Lan	1.00
Elly Nook	1.00
Samuel Kikina	50
Tera Uaka	50
Masu Esaki	50
Ah Yit	50
Ah Side	50
Ah Kon Sum	50
Ah Sid Kame	50
Ah Shew	50
Ah See	50
Ah I	50
Ah Sen	50
Ah Chew	50
Ah Lim	50
Ah Tau	50
Ah Chong	50
Halen Hiroka	50
Kea Suzuki	25
Hastulchi San	25
Toroa Mastumoto	25
Yuka San	25
Yaiyu Shigeka	25
Yai Yon	25
Aurea Foster	25
Ofama Hiramoto	25
Gama Moon	25
See Leang	25
See Kong	25
Marge F. Maroni	25

## WAIPAHU, OAHU.

T. Tokimori	\$1.50
Y. Suzuki	1.50
K. Nakamura	1.50
U. Uta	1.50
U. Kakunishi	1.00
H. Kamijio	1.00
R. Kawakami	1.00
K. Takagi	1.00
T. Yamanaka	1.00
S. Suyehiro	1.00
S. Kobayashi	1.00
S. Sakaki	1.00
H. Sakata	50
S. Sonoda	50
T. Saito	50
T. Nagaoke	50
Y. Morita	50
H. Fujimoto	50
H. Yumi	50
N. Yamauchi	50
N. Hida	50
Y. Yoshida	50
Y. Okihira	50
N. Hara	50
Y. Yagisawa	50
T. Chiu	50
M. Matsumura	50
K. Hamada	50
K. Yukawa	50
K. Izumi	50
K. Hiyasoshi	50
H. Kobayashi	50
T. Ikutake	50
A. Nishimoto	25

## THE SAME OLD STORY.

J. A. Kelly relates an experience similar to that which has happened in almost every neighborhood in the United States and has been told and re-told by thousands of others. He says: "Last summer I had an attack of dysentery and purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used according to directions and with entirely satisfactory results. The trouble was controlled much quicker than former attacks when I used other remedies." Mr. Kelly is a well known citizen of Henderson, N. C. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Detective David Kanapa is investigating a case of malicious destruction, wherein Senator David Kanuha's new residence in Palama seems to have been the object of a vandal's knife. The doors and casings were slashed, windows broken and the lanai posts mutilated.

## OFFICE FOR RACE

The Kona track race is a big lot of business today. The majority of whom are booked for this. The sporting track is well represented and it is understood that plenty of money is going with them which will follow the winners and losers at this race track.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

To the Tax-Payers of the First Division, Island of Oahu.

The Tax Assessor's Books for the year 1902, for the several Taxation Districts, will be open for inspection by persons liable for taxation, between the 1st and 15th days of July (Sundays excepted), from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as follows:

## DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.

At the Assessor's Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

## DISTRICT OF EVA AND WAIANAE.

At the Oahu Railroad & Land Co.'s Depot, Pearl City, Ewa, between the 1st and 15th days of July, and at the Court House, Waianae, between the 1st and 6th days of July.

## DISTRICT OF WAILUA.

At the Post Office, Wailua.

## DISTRICT OF KOOLAULO.

At the Court House, Haulia.

## DISTRICT OF KOOLAPOKO.

At the Office of the Deputy Assessor, Kaneohe.

JAS. W. PRATT,  
Assessor First Division,  
Honolulu, June 29, 1902. 2597-31

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Fooning Sney

SAILING FROM

NEW YORK TO HONOLULU

July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

37 Kilby St., Boston.

## C. BREWER &amp; CO., LTD. Honolulu

## Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

## Commission Merchants.

## SUGAR FACTORS.

## -AGENTS FOR-

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waianae Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President.....Cecil Brown

Vice-President.....M. P. Robinson

Cashier.....W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

## SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

## Castle &amp; Cooke.

## -LIMITED-

## LIFE and FIRE

## INSURANCE

## AGENTS...

## AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles.

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings.

Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates.

Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles.

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings.

Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates.

Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles.

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings.

Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates.

Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles.

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.